## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

11-008109

(43) Date of publication of application: 12.01.1999

(51)Int.CI.

H01F 1/053 C21D C22C 38/00

C22C 45/02

(21)Application number : 10-110659

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(22)Date of filing:

21.04.1998

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(30)Priority

Priority number: 09102838

Priority date : 21.04.1997

Priority country: JP

# (54) RARE EARTH PERMANENT MAGNET MATERIAL AND ITS MANUFACTURE (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an anisotropical rare earth permanent magnet material having the axis of easy magnetization in one direction.

SOLUTION: When Nd-Fe-B amorphous alloy is heat treated in an inert gas atmosphere or vacuum to be crystallized, the heat treatment step is performed in a magnetic field exceeding 3T, so as to produce a rare earth magnetic material having the magnetic anisotropy in the magnetic field direction or perpendicular direction thereto. In such a constitution, the produced rare earth permanent magnet material gas Nd2Fe14B crystalline phase and Fe3-B phase in the particle diameter not exceeding 50 nm or Nd2Fe14B crystalline phase and Fe phase in particle diameter not exceeding 50 nm.

## **LEGAL STATUS**

[Date of request for examination]

23.10.2003

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of

rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]
[Date of final disposal for application]
[Patent number]
[Date of registration]
[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]
[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

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### ′ (19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

# (12) 公開特許公報(A)

#### (11)特許出願公開番号

# 特開平11-8109

(43)公開日 平成11年(1999)1月12日

(51) Int.Cl. <sup>6</sup>	識別記号	FΙ	
H01F 1/053		H01F 1/04	Н
C21D 6/00		C 2 1 D 6/00	В
C 2 2 C 38/00	303	C 2 2 C 38/00	303D
45/02		45/02	Α
·		審査請求未請	求 請求項の数7 OL (全 5 頁)
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## (54) 【発明の名称】 希土類永久磁石材料及びその製造方法

#### (57)【要約】

(修正有)

【課題】 磁化容易軸が一方向に揃った異方性の希土類 永久磁石材料を提供する。

【解決手段】 Nd-Fe-B アモルファス合金を不活性ガス 雰囲気もしくは真空中で熱処理し結晶化する際に、3 T以上の磁場中で熱処理を行ない、磁場方向またはその垂直方向に磁気的異方性を有する希土類永久磁石材料を得る。得られた稀土類永久磁石材料は、Nd, Fe, B 結晶相とFe, B 相とを有し、かつFe, B 相の粒径が5 0 nm以下、または、Nd, Fe, B 結晶相とFe相とを有し、かつFe 相の粒径が5 0 nm以下である。

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#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 Nd-Fe-B アモルファス合金を不活性ガス 雰囲気もしくは真空中で熱処理し結晶化する際に、3 T 以上の磁場中で熱処理を行ない、得られた永久磁石材料 が磁場方向またはその垂直方向に磁気的異方性を有する ことを特徴とする希土類永久磁石材料。

【請求項2】 Nd-Fe-B アモルファス合金を熱処理して 得られる希土類永久磁石材料がNd, Fe, B結晶相とFe, B相 とを有し、かつFe、B相の粒径が50nm以下である請求項 1 に記載の希土類永久磁石材料。

【請求項3】 Nd-Fe-B アモルファス合金を熱処理して 得られる希土類永久磁石材料がNd, Fe, 、B結晶相とFe相と を有し、かつFe相の粒径が50nm以下である請求項1に記 載の希土類永久磁石材料。

【請求項4】 Nd-Fe-B アモルファス合金を不活性ガス 雰囲気もしくは真空中で熱処理し結晶化することによっ て希土類永久磁石材料を得る製造方法において、上記熱 処理を3 T以上の磁場中で行うことを特徴とする希土類 永久磁石材料の製造方法。

【請求項5】 Nd-Fe-B アモルファス合金を熱処理して 20 得られるNd、Fe、AB結晶相とNdリッチ相とを有する希土類 永久磁石材料の製造方法において、アモルファス合金の 組成がNd 11~15at%、B 2~10at%、残部がFeから なり、熱処理温度が 600~ 800℃であり、かつ上記熱処 理を3T以上の磁場中で行うことを特徴とする希土類永 久磁石材料の製造方法。

【請求項6】 Nd-Fe-B アモルファス合金を熱処理して 得られるNd, Fe, 、B結晶相とFe, B相とを有する希土類永久 磁石材料の製造方法において、アモルファス合金の組成 がNd 1~10at%、B 10~25at%、残部がFeからな り、熱処理温度が 550~ 800℃であり、かつ上記熱処理 を3 T以上の磁場中で行うことを特徴とする希土類永久 磁石材料の製造方法。

【請求項7】 Nd-Fe-B アモルファス合金を熱処理して 得られるNd, Fe. 4 B結晶相とFe相とを有する希土類永久磁 石材料の製造方法において、アモルファス合金の組成が Nd 1~10at%、B 1~5 at%、残部がFeからなり、 熱処理温度が550~800℃であり、かつ上記熱処理を3 T以上の磁場中で行うことを特徴とする希土類永久磁石 材料の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、異方性を有する希 土類永久磁石材料及びその製造方法に関するものであ

[0002]

【従来の技術】Nd-Fe-B 磁石は高い磁気特性を有し、ま たSm系磁石に比較して材料コストが低いことから需要が 増大している。との永久磁石は製法の観点から見れば、 大まかには溶解法と急冷法の二つに大別される。焼結磁 50 ソフト相の磁化は容易に反転せず、全体として単一ハー

石で現在もっとも工業化の進んでいる方法は溶解法であ る。Nd, Fe, , Bよりも若干Nd、B過剰な組成で溶解した合 金を粉砕、磁場中成形した後、1100℃付近の温度で焼結 し、さらに低温で時効処理することにより焼結磁石とす る。数μmの微粉を磁場中配向させることにより磁化容 易軸を一方向に揃えて異方性を持たせることができる (M.Sagawa et al, Japanese Journal of Applied Physi cs 26(1987) 785 )。他方、磁石組成の溶湯を回転ロー ル上に吹き出して高速凝固させるメルトスパン法によっ 10 て急冷薄帯を作製し、これをもとに磁石を作製する方法 も開発されている (R.W.Lee, Physics Letter 46(1985)7 90など)。これには三つのタイプがあり、一つは急冷薄 帯を粉砕したものを樹脂と混合、成形してボンド磁石と するもので、通常MO1と呼ばれる。MO1は工程が簡単で あるものの、磁化容易軸が一方向に揃わず等方性で、か つ充填密度が低いために、磁気特性は劣る。他の二つ は、該急冷薄帯粉をそのままホットプレスして等方性バ ルク磁石とするもの(MQ2)、MQ2にさらに熱間で塑性 加工を施し加圧方向に磁化容易軸を揃えるもの(MQ3) である。MQ3を粉砕し樹脂と混合、磁場成形するととに より異方性ボンド磁石とする方法も報告されているが、 工程が極めて複雑で工程コストが高く、ほとんど工業化 に至っていない。以上のように、焼結磁石やMQ3のよう な異方性バルク磁石に対し、ボンド磁石はMQ1の等方性 磁石がほとんどで異方性磁石の開発が遅れていた。これ はNd-Fe-B 系では合金インゴットや焼結磁石を粉砕した ときの保磁力劣化が著しいためである。

【0003】とれに対し、合金を水素ガス中熱処理する ことによりNd, Fe, B微結晶集合体を得る方法が開発され た (T.Takesita et al Proc.10th Int.Workshop on Rar e Earth Magnets and Their Applications, Tokyo, (198 9)399)。この方法は水素化(Hydrogenation)、相分解 (Disproportionation)、脱水素化(Desorption)、再結合 (Recombination) という過程が順次生じることから、HD DRプロセスと呼ばれている。さらに、Co、Ga、Zr、Hfな どを添加することにより、得られる粉末に異方性が生じ る。これよりNd-Fe-B 系において異方性を有するボンド 磁石を開発することが可能になった。この方法は比較的 簡単なことから現在研究が盛んに行われているが、急冷 法に比べると結晶粒径が約一桁大きく、後述するナノコ ンポジット材料には適用が難しい、水素雰囲気熱処理は 爆発など作業危険性が高い、また添加元素無しで異方化 できないなどのデメリットも有する。

【0004】一方、さらなる高性能の次世代磁石探索が 行われている中で、近年ナノコンポジット磁石が注目を 集めている (E.F.Kneller et al, IEEE Transaction Mag netics 27(1991)3588 他)。 これはハード磁性相とソフ ト磁性相が数十nmオーダーで微細分散した組織からな り、両相の磁化が交換相互作用で結び付くことによって

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ド相のように振る舞う。既存材料の組み合わせでも、これによって保磁力を損なうことなく、より高い飽和磁化を得られる可能性がある。計算では  $Sm_c Co_1$ , $N_c / Fe-Co$  において、異方性化できれば(BH) $_{nax}=137$  MCOeの値を得られることが報告されている(R.Skomski et al,Phys ical Review B 48(1993) 15812)。

#### [0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 これまで実際にNd. Fe 1, B/Fe, B (R.Coehoorn et al, Journal de Physique 49 (1988)C8-669 )、Nd, Fe, , B/Fe (特開平7-1735 01号公報、特開平7-176417号公報や、L.With anawasam et al, Journal of Applied Physics 76(1994) 7065など)や Sm<sub>2</sub>Co<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>/Fe (J.Ding et al, Journal o f Magnetism and Magnetic Materials 124(1993)L1) な どの組み合わせが実験報告されてきた。これらの研究で 行われている微細分散組織の作製方法としては、メルト スパン法やメカニカルアロイング (MA) 法により得られ たアモルファス合金薄帯や粉末を熱処理して微結晶化す る手段が取られている。しかしこの方法では、MQ1と同 じく結晶方位が揃わないため磁気的に等方性のものしか 得られず、異方性磁石の磁気特性には及ばない。このよ うに急冷薄帯をもとに作製された磁石は、異方性磁石と するのに複雑な工程を要し、またハード相/ソフト相が 交換結合するナノコンポジット磁石ではこれまで異方性 磁石の報告はない。

#### [0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らはかかる問題 を解決するために鋭意検討した結果、Nd-Fe-B アモルフ ァス合金を3T以上の強磁場中で加熱結晶化するととに より、異方性を有する永久磁石材料が得られることをみ 30 いだし、諸条件を確立して本発明を完成させた。すなわ ち本発明の要旨は、Nd-Fe-B アモルファス合金を不活性 ガス雰囲気もしくは真空中で熱処理し結晶化する際に、 3 T以上の磁場中で熱処理を行ない、得られた永久磁石 材料が磁場方向またはその垂直方向に磁気的異方性を有 する希土類永久磁石材料、およびこの熱処理を3 T以上 の磁場中で行う希土類永久磁石材料の製造方法にある。 また請求項2は、この希土類永久磁石材料がNd, Fe, 18結 晶相とFe, B相とを有し、かつFe, B相の粒径が50nm以下で ある希土類永久磁石材料である。請求項3は、この希土 40 類永久磁石材料がNd, Fe, B結晶相とFe相とを有し、かつ Fe相の粒径が50m以下である希土類永久磁石材料であ る。

【0007】請求項5は、Nd-Fe-B アモルファス合金を 熱処理して得られるNd, Fe, B 的話晶相とNdリッチ相とを有 する希土類永久磁石材料の製造方法において、アモルフ ァス合金の組成がNd 11~15at%、B 2~10at%、残 部がFeからなり、熱処理温度が 600~ 800°Cであり、か つ上記熱処理を3 T以上の磁場中で行うものである。請 求項6は、Nd, Fe, B 結晶相とFe, B相とを有する上記希土 50

類永久磁石材料の製造方法において、アモルファス合金の組成がNd 1~10at%、B 10~25at%、残部がFeからなり、熱処理温度が 550~ 800℃であり、かつ上記熱処理を3 T以上の磁場中で行うものである。請求項7は、Nd、Fe、B結晶相とFe相とを有する上記希土類永久磁石材料の製造方法において、アモルファス合金の組成がNd 1~10at%、B 1~5 at%、残部がFeからなり、熱処理温度が 550~ 800℃であり、かつ上記熱処理を3 T以上の磁場中で行うものである。以下に、とれをさらに詳述する。

#### [0008]

【発明の実施の形態】原材料となるNd-Fe-B 急冷薄帯は従来から用いられるメルトスパン法によって作製される。ただしこのとき得られた材料は完全なアモルファス状態で、結晶をほとんど含まないものとする。微結晶やクラスターを多量に含んでいる場合は、後工程の熱処理においてこれらが結晶核となり成長が進行するので、磁場によって配向させることが難しい。少なくともX線回折で結晶ビークが観察されない状態にする必要がある。このためには回転ロール速度を 30m/sec以上にすればよい。

【0009】組成はNdが11~15at%、Bが2~10at%、 残部をFeとするのが望ましい。これらの範囲をはずれる と良好な磁気特性が得にくい。この他、磁気特性を更に 高めるために、Ndの一部をYや他の希土類元素で置換し たり、Feの一部をCo、Ni、Cu、Zn、Ga、Ge、Al、Si、S c、Ti、V、Cr、Mn、Zr、Nb、Mo、Tc、Ru、Rh、Pd、A g、Cd、In、Sn、Sb、Hf、Ta、W、Re、Os、Ir、Pt、A u、Hg、Tl、Pb、Biなどの元素で置換したりしてもよ い、そのとき添加

い。またBの一部をCで置換してもよい。このとき添加量が多すぎると飽和磁化の低下を招くため、Ndに対するDy、Tbの置換量は30at%以下、他の希土類元素の置換量は5 at%以下が望ましいが、Prは30at%を超えてもよい。Feに対する置換量は5 at%以下、Bに対する置換量は10at%以下が望ましい。

【0010】次に、酸化しないよう不活性ガス雰囲気もしくは真空中で熱処理することによって、このアモルファス合金を結晶化し、Nd, Fe, B相を析出させる。このときNd, Fe, B相の周囲には50at%以上のNdを含むNdリッチ相が薄く粒界相を形成する。熱処理温度は 600~ 800℃が好ましく、さらに好ましいのは 650~750 ℃の範囲である。温度がこれより低いとNd, Fe, B相が結晶化しなかったり、異相が析出したりして良好な磁気特性が得にくく、また温度がこれより高いと結晶が肥大化しすぎて同じく良好な特性が得にくい。

【0011】本発明の最大の要点は、この熱処理を3T以上の強磁場中で行うことにより、析出したNd, Fe, B相の磁化容易軸を一方向に揃えて異方性の磁石材料を得ることにある。通常、磁場中熱処理による永久磁石の磁気異方性の誘導は、アルニコ磁石などの析出型合金ですで

に行われている。アルニコ磁石は高温相αが強磁性α1 相と磁化の小さなα、相とに分解するとき、磁場中冷却 によって α1 相を形状異方性の大きな細長い単磁区粒子 とするものであり、実際の製法としては、髙温で溶体化 処理を施し単相とした後、γ相析出を抑えるため 950°C まで急冷してから、 900~ 700℃の間を 0.1~2℃ /se c の冷却速度で0.15T以上の磁界中で冷却する。強磁性 α、相の形状異方性を利用した磁石であり、分解温度が キュリー点近傍であることが重要である。一方、本発明\*

$$f_{\mu} = (\chi - \chi_{\alpha}) \cdot (H/\mu_{\alpha}) \cdot (\partial H/\partial X) \cdot \cdots (1)$$

CCでχ。は物質周囲の磁化率、Hは物質にかかる印加 磁場、μ。は真空透磁率、∂H/∂Xはその物質位置で の磁場勾配を表す。この磁気力fuが格子振動に打ち勝 てば、生成核の結晶方位が一方向に揃い、磁化容易軸が 揃った材料を得ることができる。大きな磁気力 f 』を得 るには磁場勾配 ð H / ð X を大きくする必要があるが、 実際にはこの値を直接制御することは難しい。そのため 最大印加磁場Hを変化させることにより磁場勾配を制御 する方法が簡便である。本発明者らはHの値を変えて実 験を行った結果、H=3T以上の場合、生成したNd, Fe 1.B相に配向の傾向が見られるととをみいだした。

【0012】本発明は、Nd, Fe, 4B相と共に磁気的ソフト 相が析出するナノコンポジット材料にも同様に適用でき る。具体的にはFe, B相もしくはFe相がNd, Fe, B相ととも に微細分散し、かつFe, B相もしくはFe相の粒径が50nm以 下であるような材料である。Nd, Fe, B/Fe, Bナノコンポ ジット材料を作製する場合は、材料組成をNdが1~10at %、Bが10~25at%、残部をFeとするのが望ましい。ソ フト相が析出しない場合に比べてNdが少なく、Bが多く なっている。また、Nd, Fe, , B/Feナノコンポジット材料 30 の場合は、材料組成をNdが1~10at%、Bが1~5 at %、残部をFeとするのが望ましい。この組成はB量が少 ないため、アモルファス状態にするには回転ロール速度 を更に上げる必要がある。これらの材料についても磁気 特性を更に高めるために、Ndの一部をYや他の希土類元 素で置換したり、Feの一部をCo、Ni、Cu、Zn、Ga、Ge、 Al, Si, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, R h, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, I r、Pt、Au、Ha、TI、Pb、Biなどの元素で置換したりし てもよい。またBの一部をCで置換してもよい。このと 40 き添加量が多すぎると飽和磁化の低下を招くため、置換 量は多くとも5 at%以下が望ましい。

【0013】ナノコンポジット材料では、ハード相のNd 、Fe、Bとソフト相のFe、BもしくはFeとが良好な磁気的交 換結合するためには、ソフト相を50nm以下とすることが 望ましい。そのため熱処理温度は 550~ 800℃、より好 ましくは 600~ 700℃程度とするのが良い。これより温 度が低いとNd, Fe., B相が結晶化しなかったり、Nd, Fe., B \*においては、Nd. Fe. 、B相のキュリー点は 312℃と結晶化 温度に比べてかなり低いため、アルニコ磁石のような効 果を期待することはできない。この相は結晶核生成段階 では常磁性体である。しかしながら勾配を持った磁場中 ではこの常磁性体の極めて小さな磁化率が影響し、勾配 磁場によって磁気力が作用する(廣田他、電気学会マグ ネティックス研究会 MAG-96-214(1996) )。磁化率χを 持つ物質に対して作用する磁気力 f u は下式(1)のよ うに示される。

, やNdFe, , B, などの準安定相が析出したりして良好な磁 気特性が得にくく、またこれより温度が高いと結晶が肥 大化して交換結合力がソフト相全体に働かなくなってし まう。また熱処理時間によっても結晶粒径は変化するの で、熱処理時間は 10°~10°secの範囲とし、昇降温速度 をできるだけ速やかに行うことが望ましい。これらの熱 処理も前述のようにH=3T以上の強磁場中で行うこと により、生成するNd, Fe, , B相に配向の傾向を見出すこと ができる。

#### [0014]

【実施例】次に、本発明について実施例を挙げて具体的 に説明するが、本発明はこれらに限定されるものではな

(実施例1) 純度99%以上のNd、Fe、B 各金属を総量20 gとなるように表1に示す秤量組成で秤量し、アーク溶 解にて均一合金化したものを、径1.5mm オリフィスのあ る石英管内で再溶解した後、管上部よりAr加圧してCu製 ロール上に噴出させた。このときのロール表面周速度は 47.5m/sec とした。得られた材料はCuK α特性X線によ りアモルファス状態であることを確認した。磁場中熱処 理は、超電導マグネットに管状炉を組み合わせた装置を 用いて行った。磁場中熱処理時の温度T』は 680°C、印 加磁場H。は5Tとした。所定温度に保持され、さらに 炉内に勾配を有する磁場が印加された管状炉中に、予め 石英管に 200Torr減圧Ar封入しておいた上記アモルファ ス合金を投入し、試料がとの温度に到達後、さらに30分 間保持してから、水中にて急冷した。得られた試料につ いてCuK α特性X線回折を行ったところ、Nd, Fe, , B相の ピークが観察された。また粉砕した試料粉末を14k0e磁 場中にてパラフィンで固め、VSMで磁気特性の測定を 行った。バラフィンで固めたときの磁場に対して平行及 び垂直方向に20k Oe磁場印加したときの磁化の大きさの 違いにより、試料の異方性を判定した。表1に、VSM 測定による垂直方向磁化の大きさⅠ。を平行方向磁化の 大きさⅠ。で規格化した値Ⅰ。/Ⅰ。を示す。Ⅰ。/Ⅰ 。の値は小さいほど試料の異方性が大きいことを表す。

[0015]

【表1】

	•								U
例			秤量組成	1£%)		础場中熱処理条件			
עלו	No	Νd	Fе	В	Co	Si	T.(℃)	H.(T)	I,
実施例	1 2 3 4	13.3 13.3 13.0 13.0	80. 9 80. 9 78. 5 78. 5	5. 8 5. 8 5. 5 5. 5	2. 5 2. 5	- 0. 5 0. 5	680 660 650 700	5 3 5 3	0. 34 0. 55 0. 32 0. 51
比較例	1 2 3 4	13.3 13.3 13.0 13.0	80. 9 80. 9 78. 6 78. 5	5. 8 5. 8 5. 5 5. 5	- 2. 6 2. 5	- 0. 5 0. 5	710 730 660 690	1 0 1 0	0. 96 0. 96 0. 96 0. 96

【0016】(実施例2~4、比較例1~4)表1に示 す秤量組成・磁場中熱処理条件とした以外は実施例1と 同様の方法で試料の作製を行った。表1にVSM測定結 果を併記する。

【0017】(実施例5~8、比較例5~8)表2に示 す秤量組成・磁場中熱処理条件とし、磁場中熱処理の保 持時間は、試料がこの温度に到達後5分間とした以外は\* \*実施例1と同様の方法で試料の作製を行った。TEM観 察により、実施例5~8の試料はいずれもNd, Fe, B相と ともにFe, B結晶相を有し、かつFe, B相粒径は50nm以下で あることを確認した。表2にVSM測定結果を示す。

[0018]

【表2】

(9)(	AY-		秤量組成	<b>t</b> (a	础場中熱処理条件		I <sub>n</sub> ,		
174	No	Νd	Fe	В	Со	Si	T.(°C)	H <b>.</b> (T)	I,
実施例	5 6 7 8	4. 0 4. 0 4. 0 4. 0	78. 0 78. 0 75. 0 75. 0	18. 0 18. 0 18. 0 18. 0	- 2. 0 2. 0	- 1. 0 1. 0	680 660 650 700	5353	0. 58 0. 76 0. 54 0. 70
比較例	5 6 7 8	4. 0 4. 0 4. 0 4. 0	78. 0 78. 0 75. 0 75. 0	18. 0 18. 0 18. 0 18. 0	2. 0 2. 0	- - 1. 0 1. 0	710 730 660 690	1 0 1 0	0. 97 0. 97 0. 96 0. 97

【0019】(実施例9~12、比較例9~12)表3 に示す秤量組成・磁場中熱処理条件とし、磁場中熱処理 の保持時間は、試料がこの温度に到達後5分間とした以 30 異方性を確認することができなかった。 外は実施例1と同様の方法で試料の作製を行った。TE M観察により、実施例9~12の試料では、いずれもNd 、Fe.、B相と共にFe相が析出し、かつFe相粒径は50nm以下※

※であることを確認した。表3にVSM測定結果を示す。 なお表1~3より、比較例1~12ではいずれも試料の

[0020]

【表3】

例	No	秤量組成 (at%)					磁場中熱処理条件		In	
۳	WÔ	Nd	Fe	В	Со	Si	T.(°C)	H . (T)	I,	
実施例	9 10 11 12	8. 0 8. 0 7. 0 7. 0	88. 0 88. 0 88. 3 88. 3	4. 0 4. 0 3. 5 3. 5	 1. 0 1. 0	 - 0. 2 0. 2	680 660 650 700	5353	0. 61 0. 73 0. 69 0. 76	
比較例	9 10 11 12	8. 0 8. 0 7. 0 7. 0	88. 0 88. 0 88. 3 88. 3	4. 0 4. 0 3. 5 3. 5	- 1. 0 1. 0	- 0. 2 0. 2	710 730 660 690	1 0 1 0	0. 97 0. 97 0. 97 0. 96	

[0021]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、磁化容易軸を一方向に

揃えた異方性の希土類永久磁石材料を得ることができ る。

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## CLAIMS

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Nd-Fe-B Rare earth permanent magnet ingredient characterized by heat-treating all over the magnetic field beyond 3T, and the obtained permanent magnet ingredient having a magnetic anisotropy to the direction of a magnetic field, or its perpendicular direction in case an amorphous alloy is heat-treated in an inert gas ambient atmosphere or a vacuum and it crystallizes.

[Claim 2] Nd-Fe-B Rare earth permanent magnet ingredient according to claim 1 whose particle size of Fe3 B phase the rare earth permanent magnet ingredient which heat-treats an amorphous alloy and is obtained has a Nd2Fe14B crystal phase and Fe3 B phase, and is 50nm or less.
[Claim 3] Nd-Fe-B Rare earth permanent magnet ingredient according to claim 1 whose particle size of Fe phase the rare earth permanent magnet ingredient which heat-treats an amorphous alloy and is obtained has a Nd2Fe14B crystal phase and Fe phase, and is 50nm or less.

[Claim 4] Nd-Fe-B The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet ingredient characterized by performing the above-mentioned heat treatment all over the magnetic field beyond 3T in the manufacture approach of obtaining a rare earth permanent magnet ingredient by heat-treating an amorphous alloy in an inert gas ambient atmosphere or a vacuum, and crystallizing.

[Claim 5] Nd-Fe-B It sets to the manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent magnet ingredient of having the Nd2Fe14B crystal phase which heat-treats an amorphous alloy and is obtained, and Nd rich phase, and the presentation of an amorphous alloy is Nd. 11 - 15at%, B 2 - 10at%, the remainder consists of Fe and heat treatment temperature The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet ingredient which is 600 to 800 degree C, and is characterized by performing the abovementioned heat treatment all over the magnetic field beyond 3T.

[Claim 6] Nd-Fe-B It sets to the manufacture approach of a rare earth

permanent magnet ingredient of having the Nd2Fe14B crystal phase which heat-treats an amorphous alloy and is obtained, and Fe3 B phase, and the presentation of an amorphous alloy is Nd. 1 - 10at%, B 10 - 25at%, the remainder consists of Fe and heat treatment temperature The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet ingredient which is 550 to 800 degree C, and is characterized by performing the above-mentioned heat treatment all over the magnetic field beyond 3T.

[Claim 7] Nd-Fe-B It sets to the manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent magnet ingredient of having the Nd2Fe14B crystal phase which heat-treats an amorphous alloy and is obtained, and Fe phase, and the presentation of an amorphous alloy is Nd. 1-10at%, B The manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet ingredient which the remainder consists of Fe 1-5at%, and heat treatment temperature is 550 to 800 degree C, and is characterized by performing the above-mentioned heat treatment all over the magnetic field beyond 3T.

## [Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the rare earth permanent magnet ingredient which has an anisotropy, and its manufacture approach.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Nd-Fe-B A magnet has high magnetic properties, and since ingredient cost is low as compared with Sm system magnet, need is growing. This permanent magnet will be roughly divided into two, a solution process and a quenching method, if it sees from a viewpoint of a process. The approach current but industrialization are

progressing with the sintered magnet is a solution process. After fabricating the alloy which dissolved by the presentation a little with Nd and B among grinding and a magnetic field, it sinters at the temperature near 1100 degree C, and considers as a sintered magnet by carrying out aging treatment at low temperature further. [ more superfluous than Nd2Fe14B ] By carrying out orientation in a magnetic field of the several micrometers fines, an easy axis can be arranged with an one direction and an anisotropy can be given (M. Sagawa et al and Japanese Journal of Applied Physics 26 (1987) 785). On the other hand, the approach of producing a quenching thin band and producing a magnet based on this by the melt span method for blowing off and carrying out high-speed coagulation of the molten metal of a magnet presentation on a roll kneader, is also developed (R. W. Lee, Physics Letter 46 (1985) 790, etc.). There are three types of these, and one is mixed [resin and], it fabricates what ground the quenching thin band, considers as a bond magnet, and is usually called MQ1. Although MQ1 is easy a process, an easy axis is not equal to an one direction, and since pack density is low, magnetic properties are inferior [ it is isotropy, and ] in it. Other two perform plastic working to what carries out the hotpress of this quenching thin \*\*\*\* as it is, and is used as an isotropic bulk magnet (MQ2), and MQ2 between heat further, and they arrange an easy axis in the application-of-pressure direction (MQ3). Although how to grind MQ3 and use as an anisotropy bond magnet resin, mixing, and by carrying out magnetic field shaping is also reported, a process is very complicated, process cost is high, and it has hardly resulted in industrialization. As mentioned above, the isotropic magnet of MQ1 of the bond magnet was behind in development of an anisotropic magnet by most to the sintered magnet or an anisotropy bulk magnet like MQ3. This is Nd-Fe-B. By the system, it is because coercive force degradation when grinding an alloy ingot and a sintered magnet is remarkable.

[0003] On the other hand, the method of obtaining the Nd2Fe14B microcrystal aggregate was developed by heat-treating an alloy among hydrogen gas (T. Takesita et al, Proc. 10th Int. Workshop on Rare Earth Magnets and Their Applications, Tokyo, 399 (1989)). This approach is hydrogenation (Hydrogenation), phase decomposition (Disproportionation), dehydrogenation (Desorption), and recombination (Recombination). Since the process to say arises one by one, it is called the HDDR process. Furthermore, an anisotropy arises to the powder obtained by adding Co, Ga, Zr, Hf, etc. It is Nd-Fe-B from this. It became possible to develop the bond magnet which has an anisotropy in a system. Since this approach

is comparatively easy, current research is done briskly, but the hydrogen atmosphere heat treatment with application difficult for the nano composite material which the diameter of crystal grain is large a figure single [ about ], and is later mentioned compared with a quenching method also has the demerit of being unable to carry out [ the different direction ]-izing without an alloying element, moreover activity danger, such as explosion, is high.

[0004] On the other hand, while next-generation magnet retrieval of the further high performance is performed, the nano composite magnet attracts attention in recent years (E. F. Kneller et al and IEEE Transaction Magnetics 27 (1991) 3588 others). This consists of an organization where the hard magnetism phase and the software magnetism phase carried out detailed distribution to dozens of nm order, and by the exchange interaction, by Lycium chinense with an epilogue, magnetization of a bi-phase is not easily reversed and serves magnetization of a software phase like a single hard phase as a whole. Higher saturation magnetization may be obtained also in the combination of the existing ingredient, without spoiling coercive force by this. By count Sm2Co17N3/Fe-Co It sets, and if-izing can be carried out [ anisotropy ], it is reported that the value of (BH) max =137 MGOe can be acquired (R. Skomski et al, Physical Review B 48 (1993) 15812). [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Actually until now Nd2Fe14B/Fe3B (R. Coehoorn et al and Journal de Physique 49(1988) C 8-669), Nd2Fe14 B/Fe (JP,7-173501, A and JP,7-176417, A --) L. Withanawasam et al and Journal of Applied Physics 76 (1994) 7065 etc. and Sm2Co17N3/Fe (J.) [ Ding et al, ] [ Journal of Magnetism and Magnetic Materials ] The laboratory report of the combination, such as 124 (1993)L1, has been carried out. as the production approach of a detailed distribution organization currently performed by these researches -- the melt span method and mechanical alloying (MA) -- means to heat-treat and microcrystal-ize the amorphous alloy thin band and powder which were obtained by law are taken. However, since crystal orientation does not gather as well as MQ1 by this approach, only an isotropic thing is obtained magnetically, but it is less than the magnetic properties of an anisotropic magnet. Thus, there is no report of an anisotropic magnet until now with the nano composite magnet in which the magnet produced based on the quenching thin band takes a complicated process to consider as an anisotropic magnet, and a hard phase / software phase carries out switched connection.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] the result wholeheartedly examined in order that this invention persons might solve this problem -- Nd-Fe-B By carrying out heating crystallization of the amorphous alloy all over the strong magnetic field beyond 3T, the permanent magnet ingredient which has an anisotropy was seen obtained, it was, a broth and terms and conditions were established, and this invention was completed. That is, the summary of this invention is Nd-Fe-B. In case an amorphous alloy is heat-treated in an inert gas ambient atmosphere or a vacuum and it crystallizes, it heat-treats all over the magnetic field beyond 3T, and the obtained permanent magnet ingredient is in the manufacture approach of the rare earth permanent magnet ingredient which has a magnetic anisotropy to the direction of a magnetic field, or its perpendicular direction, and the rare earth permanent magnet ingredient which performs this heat treatment all over the magnetic field beyond 3T. Moreover, this rare earth permanent magnet ingredient has a Nd2Fe14B crystal phase and Fe3 B phase, and claim 2 is a rare earth permanent magnet ingredient whose particle size of Fe3 B phase is 50nm or less. This rare earth permanent magnet ingredient has a Nd2Fe14B crystal phase and Fe phase, and claim 3 is a rare earth permanent magnet ingredient whose particle size of Fe phase is 50nm or less.

[0007] Claim 5 is Nd-Fe-B. It sets to the manufacture approach of a rare earth permanent magnet ingredient of having the Nd2Fe14B crystal phase which heat-treats an amorphous alloy and is obtained, and Nd rich phase, and the presentation of an amorphous alloy is Nd. 11 - 15at%, B 2 -10at%, the remainder consists of Fe and heat treatment temperature It is 600 to 800 degree C, and the above-mentioned heat treatment is performed all over the magnetic field beyond 3T. Claim 6 is set to the manufacture approach of the above-mentioned rare earth permanent magnet ingredient of having a Nd2Fe14B crystal phase and Fe3 B phase, and the presentation of an amorphous alloy is Nd. 1 - 10at%, B 10 - 25at%, the remainder consists of Fe and heat treatment temperature It is 550 to 800 degree C, and the above-mentioned heat treatment is performed all over the magnetic field beyond 3T. Claim 7 is set to the manufacture approach of the above-mentioned rare earth permanent magnet ingredient of having a Nd2Fe14B crystal phase and Fe phase, and the presentation of an amorphous alloy is Nd. 1 - 10at%, B 1 - 5at%, the remainder consists of Fe and heat treatment temperature It is 550 to 800 degree C, and the above-mentioned heat treatment is performed all over the magnetic field beyond 3T. Below, this is explained further in full detail. [8000]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Nd-Fe-B used as a raw material A quenching

thin band is produced by the melt span method used from the former. However, in the perfect amorphous condition, the ingredient obtained at this time shall hardly include a crystal. Since these serve as a crystalline nucleus in heat treatment of an after process and growth advances when the microcrystal and the cluster are included so much, it is difficult to carry out orientation by the magnetic field. It is necessary to change into the condition that a crystal peak is not observed by the X diffraction at least. For that, it is a roll kneader rate. What is necessary is just to make it 30 or more m/sec. [0009] As for a presentation, it is desirable for B to set [Nd] the remainder to Fe 2 - 10at% 11 - 15at%. If it separates from these range, it will be hard to acquire good magnetic properties. in addition, in order to raise magnetic properties further, Y and other rare earth elements permute a part of Nd, or A part of Fe Co, nickel, Cu, Zn, Ga, germanium, aluminum, Si, Sc, Elements, such as Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, and Bi, may permute. Moreover, a part of B may be permuted by C. Although less than [5at%] is [the amount of permutations of Dy and Tb to Nd ] desirable as for less than [ 30at% ] and the amount of permutations of other rare earth elements in order to cause lowering of saturation magnetization, if there are too many additions at this time, Pr may exceed 30at(s)%. As for the amount of permutations to less than [5at%] and B, less than [10at%] is [the amount of permutations to Fe ] desirable.

[0010] Next, by heat-treating in an inert gas ambient atmosphere or a vacuum so that it may not oxidize, this amorphous alloy is crystallized and Nd2Fe14 B phase is deposited. At this time, Nd rich phase containing Nd beyond 50at% forms a grain boundary phase in the perimeter of Nd2Fe14 B phase thinly. Heat treatment temperature Thing with 600 to 800 desirable still more desirable degree C It is the range of 650 - 750 \*\*. If temperature is lower than this, Nd2Fe14 B phase will not crystallize, or an unusual appearance deposits, and it is hard to acquire good magnetic properties, and if temperature is higher than this, a crystal will \*\*\*\*\*\* too much and it will be hard to acquire the same good property.

[0011] The greatest main point of this invention is by performing this heat treatment all over the strong magnetic field beyond 3T to arrange the depositing easy axis of Nd2Fe14 B phase with an one direction, and obtain the magnet ingredient of an anisotropy. Usually, induction of the magnetic anisotropy of the permanent magnet by heat treatment among a magnetic field is deposit mold alloys, such as an alnico magnet, and has

already been performed. For an alnico magnet, a parent phase alpha is ferromagnetic alphal. alpha 2 with small phase and magnetization When decomposing into a phase, It is alpha 1 by cooling among a magnetic field. It is what makes a phase the long and slender big single domain particle of shape anisotropy. As a actual process After performing solution treatment at an elevated temperature and considering as single phase, in order to suppress gamma phase deposit After quenching to 950 degrees C, it is between 900 to 700 degrees C. 0.1-2 degrees C / sec It cools in the field beyond 0.15T with a cooling rate. Ferromagnetic alphal It is a magnet using the shape anisotropy of a phase, and it is important that decomposition temperature is near the Curie point. On the other hand, it sets to this invention and is the Curie point of Nd2Fe14 B phase. Since it is quite low compared with 312 degrees C and crystallization temperature, effectiveness like an alnico magnet is not expectable. This phase is paramagnetic material in a crystal nucleation phase. However, all over a magnetic field with inclination, the very small magnetic susceptibility of this paramagnetic material influences, and magnetic force acts by the gradient magnetic field (Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan MAGUNE tex seminar besides Hirota MAG-96-214 (1996)). Magnetic force fM which acts to the matter with magnetic susceptibility chi It is shown like a bottom type (1).

 $fM = (chi-chi \ 0) - (H/mu \ 0) - (**H/**X) \dots (1)$ 

It is chi 0 here. The magnetic susceptibility of the perimeter of the matter and H are an impression magnetic field concerning the matter, and mu 0. Space permeability and \*\*H/\*\*X express the field gradient in the matter location. This magnetic force fM If lattice vibration is overcome, the crystal orientation of a product nucleus can obtain the ingredient with which the set and the easy axis were equal to the one direction. Big magnetic force fM Although it is necessary to enlarge field-gradient \*\*H/\*\*X for obtaining, it is difficult to control this value directly actually. Therefore, the approach of controlling a field gradient is simple by changing the maximum impression magnetic field H. as a result of experimenting by changing the value of H, in the case of beyond H=3T, it began to see and be that this invention persons' inclination of orientation is seen in the generated Nd2Fe14 B phase.

[0012] This invention is applicable also like the nano composite material in which a magnetic software phase deposits with Nd2Fe14 B phase. Fe3 B phase or Fe phase specifically carries out detailed distribution with Nd2Fe14 B phase, and it is the ingredient [ as / whose particle size of Fe3 B phase or Fe phase is 50nm or less]. When producing a Nd2Fe14 B/Fe3 B nano composite material, it is desirable for

B to set an ingredient presentation and for Nd to set the remainder to Fe 10 - 25at% 1 - 10at%. There is little Nd compared with the case where a software phase does not deposit, and B has increased. Moreover, in the case of a Nd2Fe14 B/Fe nano composite material, it is desirable for B to set an ingredient presentation and for Nd to set the remainder to Fe 1 -5at% 1 - 10at%. Since this presentation has few amounts of B, it needs to gather a roll kneader rate further for changing into an amorphous condition. In order to raise magnetic properties further also about these ingredients, Y and other rare earth elements permute a part of Nd, or A part of Fe Co, nickel, Cu, Zn, Ga, germanium, aluminum, Si, Sc, Elements, such as Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Zr, Nb, Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, and Bi, may permute. Moreover, a part of B may be permuted by C. If there are too many additions at this time, in order to cause lowering of saturation magnetization, as for the amount of permutations, many and less than [ 5at% ] are desirable.

[0013] It is desirable to set a software phase to 50nm or less in a nano composite material, in order [ that Nd2Fe14B of a hard phase, Fe3B of a software phase, or Fe is good ] to carry out magnetic switched connection. therefore, heat treatment temperature 550 to 800 degree C -more -- desirable -- It is good to consider as about 600-700 degrees C. In that Nd2Fe14 B phase will not crystallize if temperature is lower than this \*\*\*\*, it is Nd2Fe 23B3. Metastable phases, such as NdFe12 B6, deposit and it will be hard to acquire good magnetic properties, and if temperature is higher than this, a crystal will \*\*\*\*\* , and the switched connection force will stop working to the whole software phase. Moreover, since the diameter of crystal grain changes also with heat treatment time amount, it is heat treatment time amount. It is desirable to consider as the range of 102-104sec, and to perform a rising-andfalling-temperature rate as promptly as possible. By performing these heat treatments all over the strong magnetic field beyond H=3T as mentioned above, the inclination of orientation can be found out to the Nd2Fe14 B phase to generate.

[0014]

[Example] Next, although an example is given and this invention is explained concretely, this invention is not limited to these.

(Example 1) Nd, Fe, and B of 99% or more of purity It is 1.5mm of diameters about what carried out weighing capacity by the weighing capacity presentation which indicates to a table 1 that each metal becomes the total amount of 20g, and carried out homogeneity alloying by the arc dissolution. After remelting within a quartz tube with an

orifice, Ar application of pressure was carried out and it was made to spout on the roll made from Cu from the tubing upper part. The roll surface peripheral velocity at this time is 47.5 m/sec. It carried out. The obtained ingredient checked that it was in an amorphous condition with CuKalpha characteristic X ray. Heat treatment among a magnetic field was performed using the equipment which combined the tubular furnace with the superconduction magnet. Temperature Ta at the time of heat treatment among a magnetic field 680 degrees C and impression magnetic field Ha It was referred to as 5T. It is a quartz tube beforehand all over the tubular furnace with which the magnetic field which is held at predetermined temperature and has inclination in a furnace further was impressed. The above-mentioned amorphous alloy which carried out 200Torr reduced pressure Ar enclosure was injected, and after a sample's reaching this temperature, after holding for 30 more minutes, it quenched underwater. When CuKalpha characteristic-X-ray diffraction was performed about the obtained sample, the peak of Nd2Fe14 B phase was observed. Moreover, the ground sample powder was performed from paraffin all over 14k0e magnetic field, and magnetic properties were measured by hammer hardening and VSM. By the difference in the magnitude of the magnetization when carrying out 20k0e magnetic field impression, the anisotropy of a sample was judged to parallel and a perpendicular direction to the magnetic field when hardening from paraffin. Magnitude In of perpendicular direction magnetization according to VSM measurement to a table 1 Magnitude Ip of parallel magnetization The standardized value In / Ip It is shown. In /Ip It expresses that the anisotropy of a value of a sample is so large that it is small.

[0015]

[A table 1]

例	No		秤量組成	(a	.t%)		磁場中熱処理条件		I <sub>n</sub>
174	IJO	Νd	Fe	В	Со	S i	T.(℃)	H. (T)	I,
実施例	1 2 3 4	13.3 13.3 13.0 13.0	80. 9 80. 9 78. 5 78. 5	5. 8 5. 5 5. 5	- 2. 5 2. 5	- 0. 5 0. 5	680 660 650 700	5 3 5 3	0. 34 0. 55 0. 32 0. 51
比較例	1 2 3 4	13.3 13.3 13.0 13.0	80. 9 80. 9 78. 5 78. 5	5. 8 5. 8 5. 5	- 2. 5 2. 5	- 0. 5 0. 5	710 730 660 690	1 0 1 0	0. 96 0. 96 0. 96 0. 96

[0016] (Examples 2-4, examples 1-4 of a comparison) The sample was produced by the same approach as an example 1 except having considered

as the weighing capacity presentation and heat treatment-among magnetic field conditions shown in a table 1. A VSM measurement result is written together to a table 1.

[0017] (Examples 5-8, examples 5-8 of a comparison) It considered as the weighing capacity presentation and heat treatment-among magnetic field conditions shown in a table 2, and the holding time of heat treatment among a magnetic field produced the sample by the same approach as an example 1, except that the sample considered as for 5 minutes after attainment at this temperature. By TEM observation, each sample of examples 5-8 has a Fe3B crystal phase with Nd2Fe14 B phase, and it checked that Fe3 B-phase particle size was 50nm or less. A VSM measurement result is shown in a table 2.

[0018]

[A table 2]

例	No	秤 <b>量組</b> 成 (at%)					础場中熱処理条件		In
194	'n	Νd	Fe	В	Со	Si	T a (℃)	H.(T)	Ιρ
実施例	5 6 7 8	4. 0 4. 0 4. 0 4. 0	78. 0 78. 0 75. 0 75. 0	18. 0 18. 0 18. 0 18. 0	2. 0 2. 0	- 1. 0 1. 0	680 660 650 700	5 3 5 3	0. 58 0. 76 0. 54 0. 70
比較例	5 6 7 8	4. 0 4. 0 4. 0 4. 0	78.0 78.0 75.0 75.0	18. 0 18. 0 18. 0 18. 0	- 2. 0 2. 0	- 1. 0 1. 0	710 730 660 690	1 0 1 0	0. 97 0. 97 0. 96 0. 97

[0019] (Examples 9-12, examples 9-12 of a comparison) It considered as the weighing capacity presentation and heat treatment-among magnetic field conditions shown in a table 3, and the holding time of heat treatment among a magnetic field produced the sample by the same approach as an example 1, except that the sample considered as for 5 minutes after attainment at this temperature. By TEM observation, by the sample of examples 9-12, Fe phase all deposited with the Nd2Fe14 B phase, and it checked that Fe phase particle size was 50nm or less. A VSM measurement result is shown in a table 3. In addition, from tables 1-3, neither was able to check the anisotropy of a sample in the examples 1-12 of a comparison.

[0020]

[A table 3]

例	Na		种量組织	į,	(at%)	(at%)		磁場中熱処理条件	
1274	No	Nd	Fe	В	Со	Si	T. (°C)	H . (T)	Íр
実施例	9 10 11 12	8. 0 8. 0 7. 0 7. 0	88. 0 88. 0 88. 3 88. 3	4. 0 4. 0 3. 5 3. 5	- 1. 0 1. 0	- 0. 2 0. 2	680 660 650 700	ខ ខា ខ	0.61 0.73 0.69 0.76
比較例	9 10 11 12	8. 0 8. 0 7. 0 7. 0	88. 0 88. 0 88. 3 88. 3	4. 0 4. 0 3. 5 3. 5	- 1. 0 1. 0	- 0. 2 0. 2	710 730 660 690	1 0 1 0	0. 97 0. 97 0. 97 0. 96

## [0021]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, the rare earth permanent magnet ingredient of the anisotropy which arranged the easy axis with the one direction can be obtained.

[Translation done.]